

May 26, 2020

# COVID-19 Media Availability

# PARTICIPANTS



- Jill Hunsaker Ryan, Executive Director
- Dr. Rachel Herlihy, State Epidemiologist
- Dr. Jonathan Samet, Dean of the Colorado School of Public Health

Media questions and answers *Moderator: Mariah La Rue, CDPHE*

# COLORADO'S GOALS

- Slow down virus spread so we don't exceed hospital capacity and run out of hospital beds/ventilators.
- Get kids back to school in the fall.
- Prevent having to return to Stay at Home.

*The more the virus is circulating, the harder it will be and the longer it will take to get back to “normal”*



# AS RESTRICTIONS ARE LOOSENED

As restrictions are loosened on a state and county level:

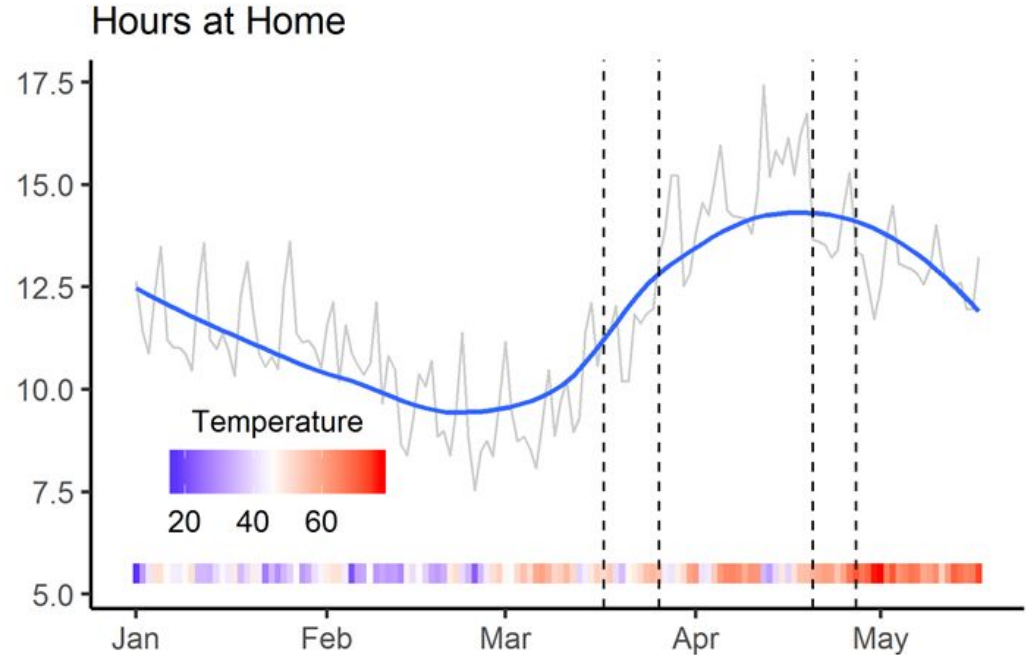
- We still ask people to stay home as much as possible and avoid social interactions.
- We ask vulnerable populations, including older adults to stay at home except to perform necessary activities.
- People are still encouraged to stay within their county of residence or employment as much as possible.
- Coloradans are advised to wear non-medical cloth face coverings when in public.
- When going out, people should stay physically distanced from others by 6 ft.
- Businesses should consult CDPHE guidance and close for 48 hours after 2 cases to prevent a larger outbreak.

# MOBILITY DATA

Time at home decreasing since April:

- As the temperature warms, people spend less time at home.

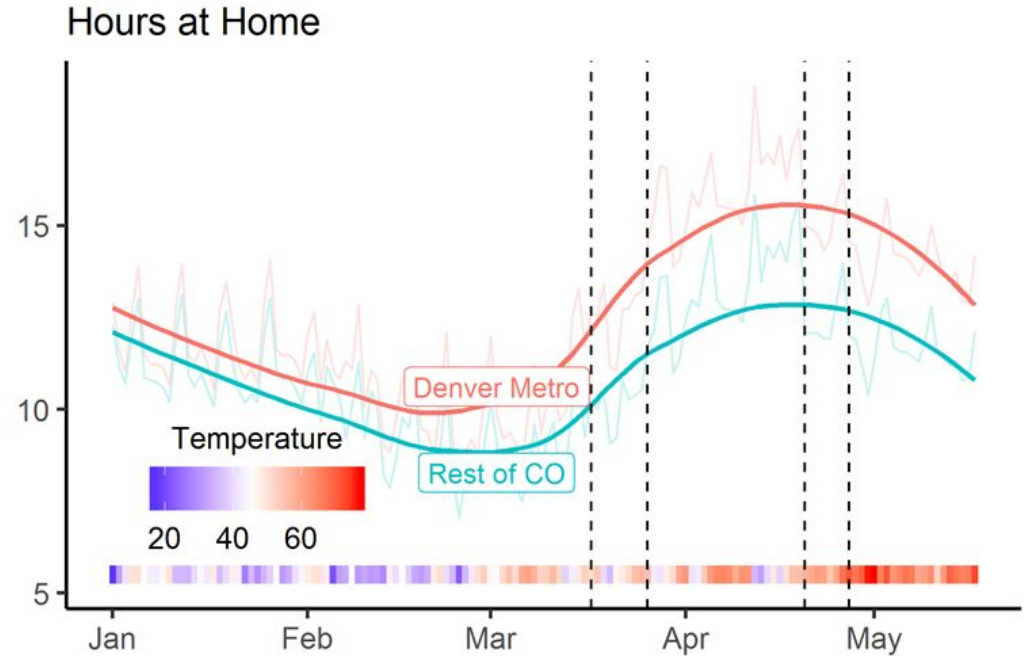
*Source: Colorado School of Public Health*



# MOBILITY DATA

Patterns differ across the state.

*Source: Colorado School of Public Health*



# Where are we in Colorado's epidemic?



## COVID-19

Estimate:

170,000

Coloradans have  
had COVID-19

(2.9% of Colorado's population)

source: Colorado School of Public Health

# MODELING DATA INTRO

**“The current state of COVID-19 in Colorado and projected course of the epidemic in the coming weeks”**

Prepared by the Colorado COVID-19 Modeling Group

Colorado School of Public Health: Andrea Buchwald, Elizabeth Carlton, Debashis Ghosh, Jonathan Samet;  
University of Colorado School of Medicine: Kathryn Colborn; University of Colorado-Boulder Department of  
Applied Mathematics: David Bortz; University of Colorado-Denver: jimi adams; Colorado State University:  
Jude Bayham

5/22/2020





# UPDATED MODEL RESULTS

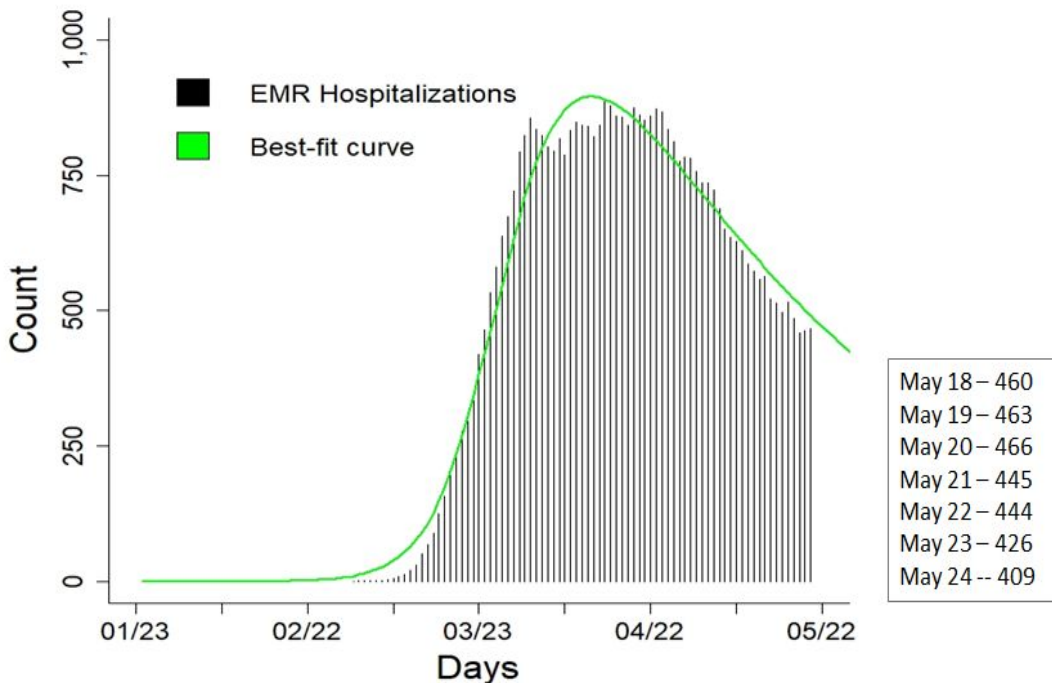
- Using the same Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Recovered (SEIR) epidemic model as previously.
- Results based on hospitalization data through May 19.
- With average 13-day span from infection to hospitalization, we are looking at the effect of measures through May 11 in the report.
- With additional data through May 29, we will have a clearer picture dating back to May 16.

# REPORT: WHERE IS THE CURVE GOING?

Report: Where is the curve going?

Model fit to EM Resource hospital census data through May 19 reflects measures through May 6.

Source: Colorado School of Public Health

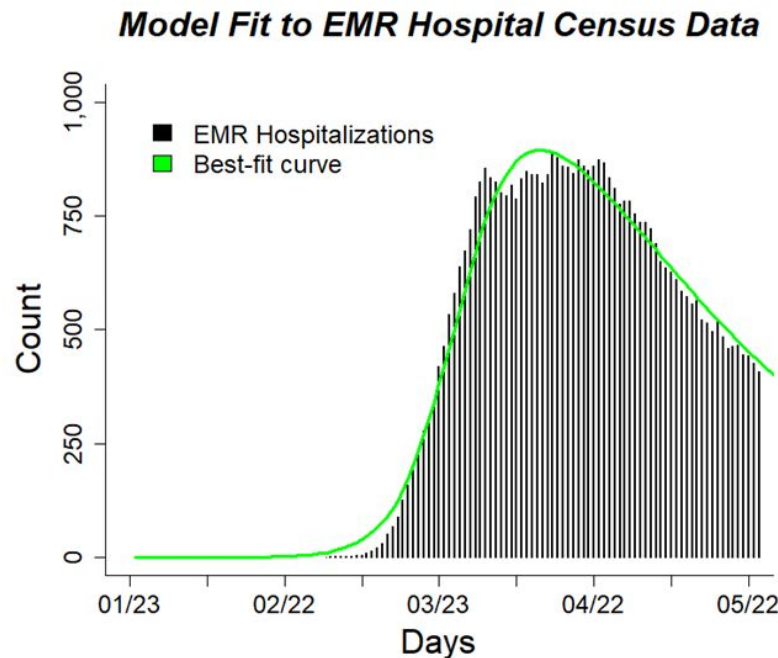


# UPDATE: WHERE IS THE CURVE GOING?

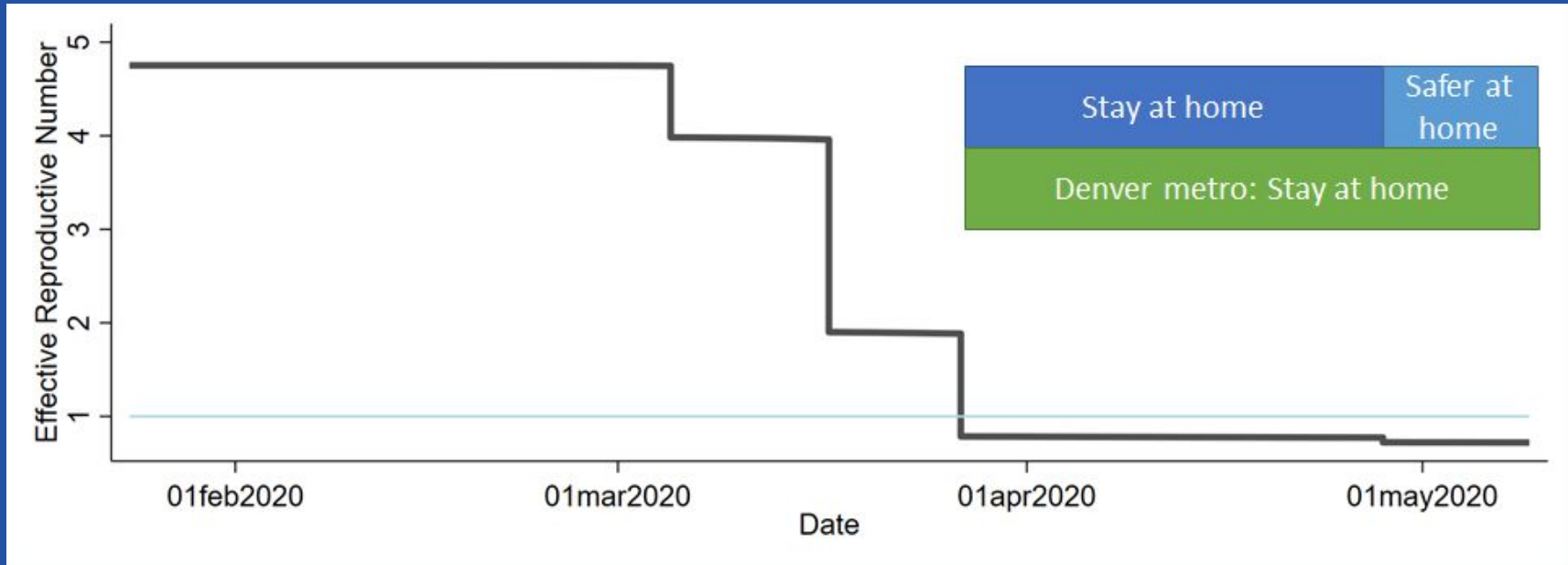
Update: Where is the curve going?

- Model fit to EMR hospital census data through May 24.
- This reflects measures through May 11.

Source: Colorado School of Public Health



# R0: LESS THAN ONE IN EARLY MAY



Because of the 13-day lag between infection and hospitalization, on average, we can currently estimate the reproductive number through early May. Stay at home was in place for 50% of the Colorado population through May 8.

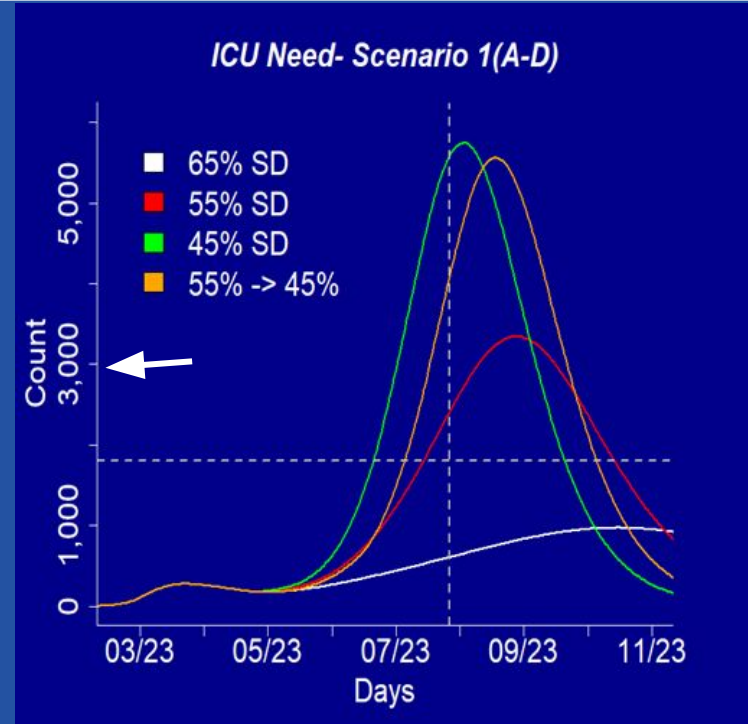
Source: Colorado School of Public Health

# SCENARIOS LOOKING FORWARD

- Start with assumption of 65% social distancing under Safer at Home.
- Address differing scenarios of social distancing from May 27 through November 2020.
- Consider a scenario of reduced social distancing beginning June 27.
- Address 3 different scenarios of social distancing from May 27 through November 2020:
  - Same level of social distancing applies at all ages.
  - 50% of older persons maintain distancing at 80%.
  - All people 60+ maintain distancing at 80%.

# SCENARIOS WITH ALL AGES AT THE SAME LEVEL OF SOCIAL DISTANCING

Scenario	Population-wide social distancing starting 5/27
1A	65%, maintained indefinitely
1B	55%, maintained indefinitely
1C	45%, maintained indefinitely
1D	55% until 6/26, reduced to 45% 6/27, maintained indefinitely

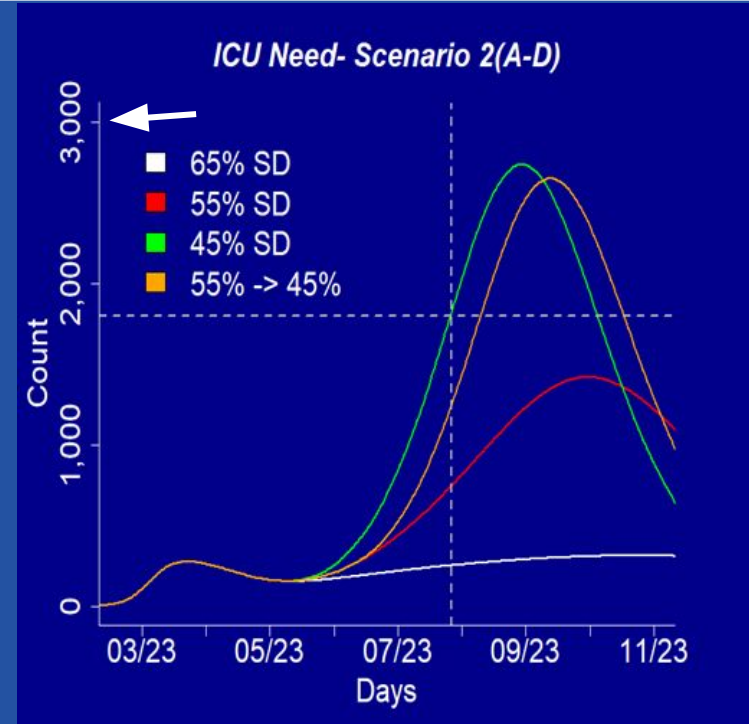


All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% social distancing  
5/9 - 5/26: Source: Colorado School of Public Health



# SCENARIOS WITH ALL OLDER ADULTS (60+) AT 80% SOCIAL DISTANCING

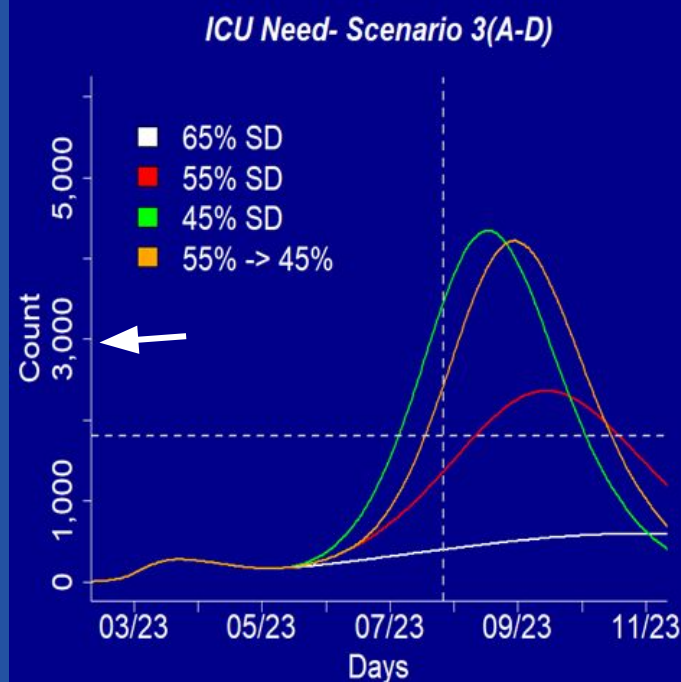
Scenario	Population-wide social distancing starting 5/27 AND all older adults maintain high social distancing
2A	65%, maintained indefinitely
2B	55%, maintained indefinitely
2C	45%, maintained indefinitely
2D	55% until 6/26, reduced to 45% 6/27, maintained indefinitely



All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% population-wide social distancing 5/9 - 5/26, all older adults at 80%. Source: Colorado School of Public Health

# SCENARIOS WITH HALF OF OLDER ADULTS (60+) AT 80% SOCIAL DISTANCING

Scenario	Population-wide social distancing starting 5/27 AND half of older adults maintain high social distancing (80%)
3A	65%, maintained indefinitely
3B	55%, maintained indefinitely
3C	45%, maintained indefinitely
3D	55% until 6/26, reduced to 45% 6/27, maintained indefinitely

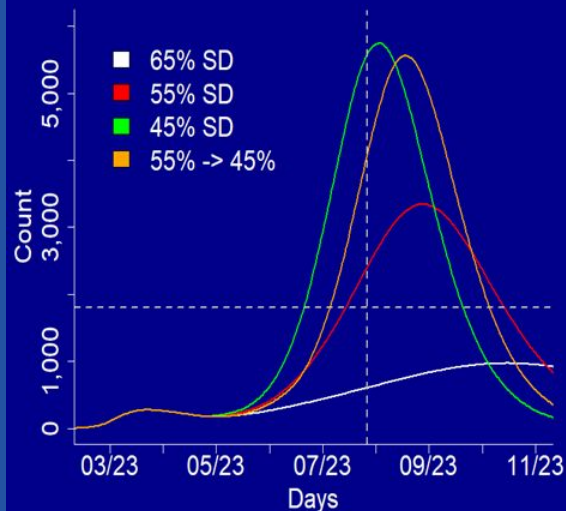


All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% population-wide social distancing 5/9 - 5/26, half of older adults at 80%. Source: Colorado School of Public Health

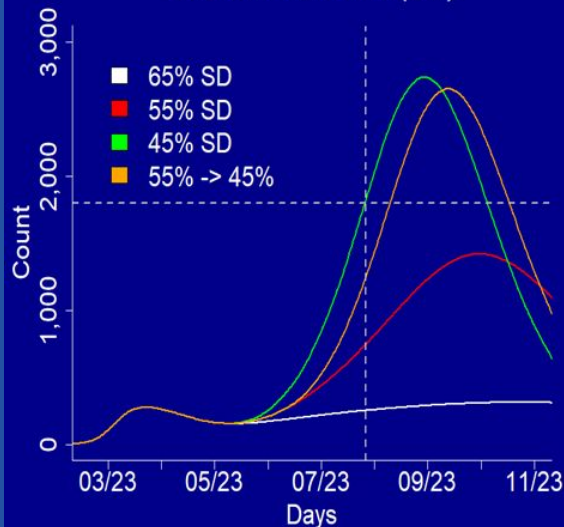


# High levels of social distancing (60-65%) needed, plus mask wearing and increased case detection & isolation to avoid exceeding hospital capacity

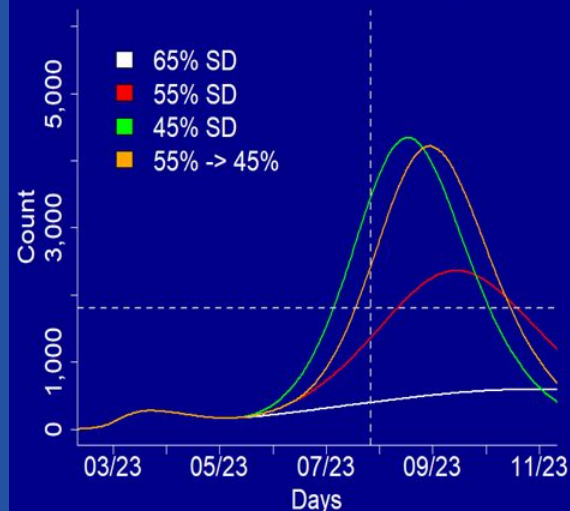
ICU Need- Scenario 1(A-D)



ICU Need- Scenario 2(A-D)



ICU Need- Scenario 3(A-D)



Older adults maintaining high levels of social distancing is critical. At low levels of social distancing (45%) we risk exceeding hospital capacity by this summer, even if older adults maintain high levels of social distancing. Around mid-August, the date at which schools generally open, the epidemic curves under all scenarios are rising.

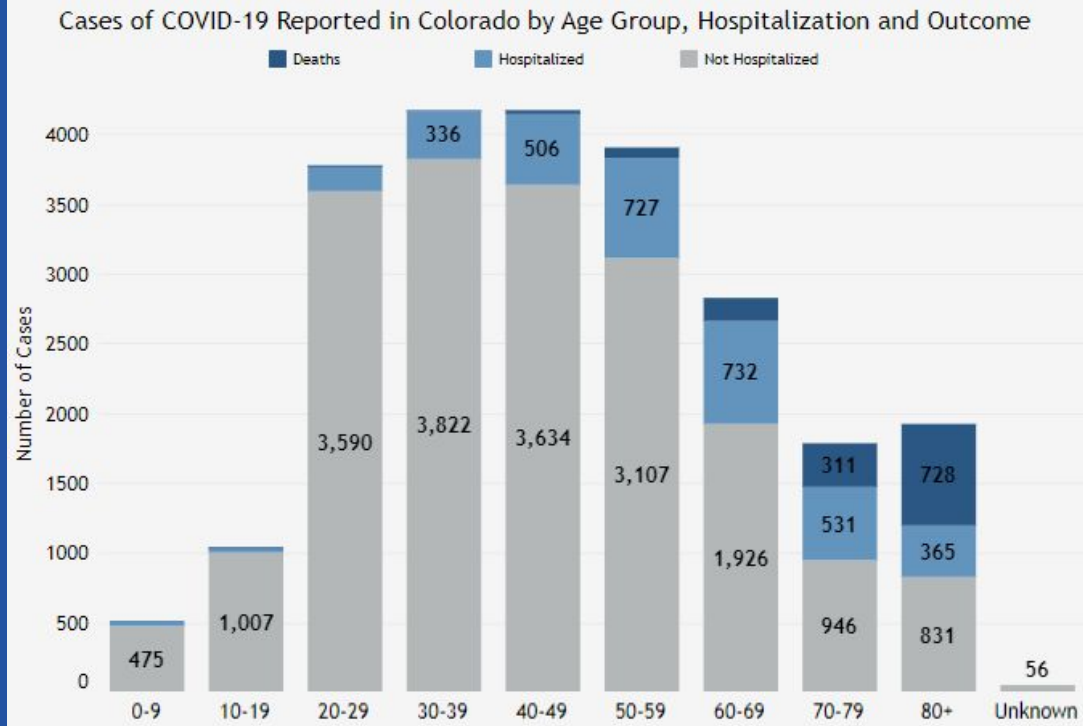
# SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

- Beneficial effect of Stay at Home measures still evident with  $R_0$  below 1.
- Just beginning to have indication as to effects of Safer at Home; more time needed to estimate with the model.
- Future disease burden depends on degree of distancing maintained in the coming months and the extent to which older people maintain greater distancing.
- Absent use of all strategies, Colorado could face a second peak by late summer.

# AGE AS A FACTOR FOR COVID-19 RISK

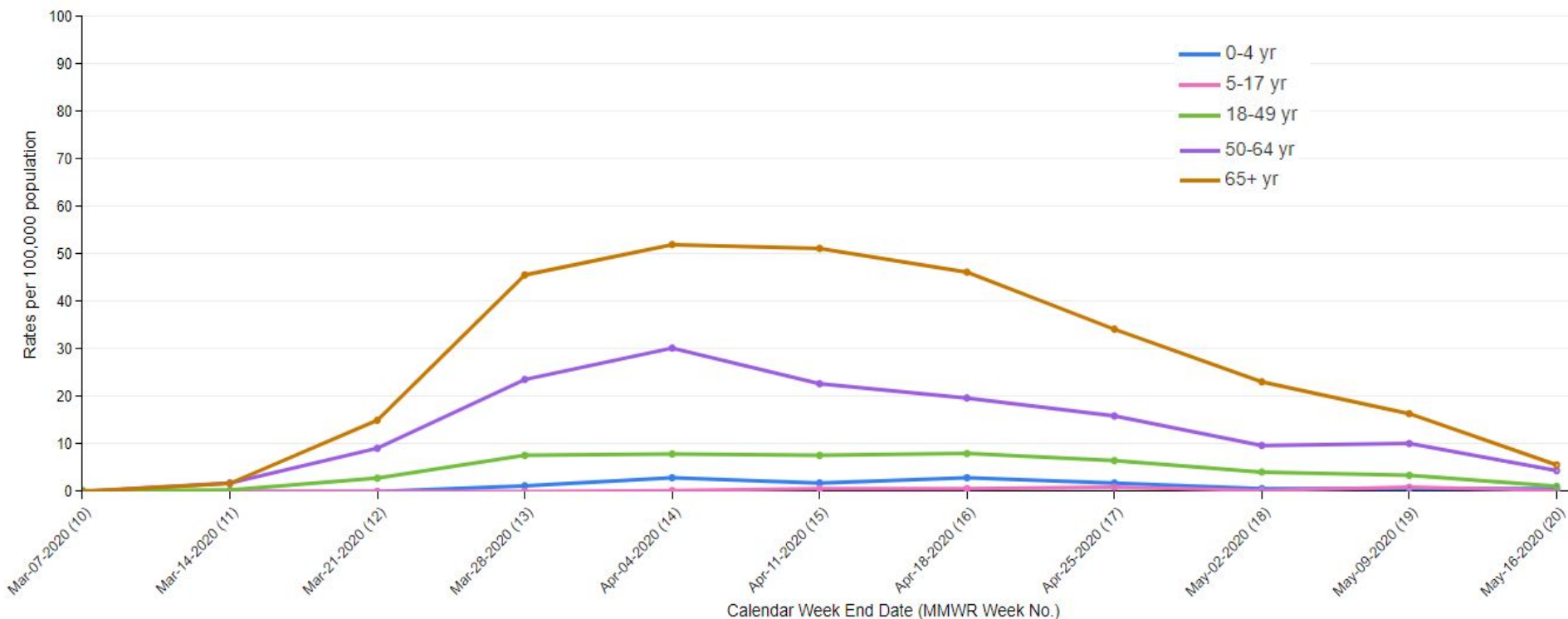
Older adults and people with serious underlying medical conditions are at greatest risk of severe disease and death due to COVID-19.

Source: CDC - [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)



**Older Coloradans are at highest risk of COVID-19 hospitalization.**

# COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO\*



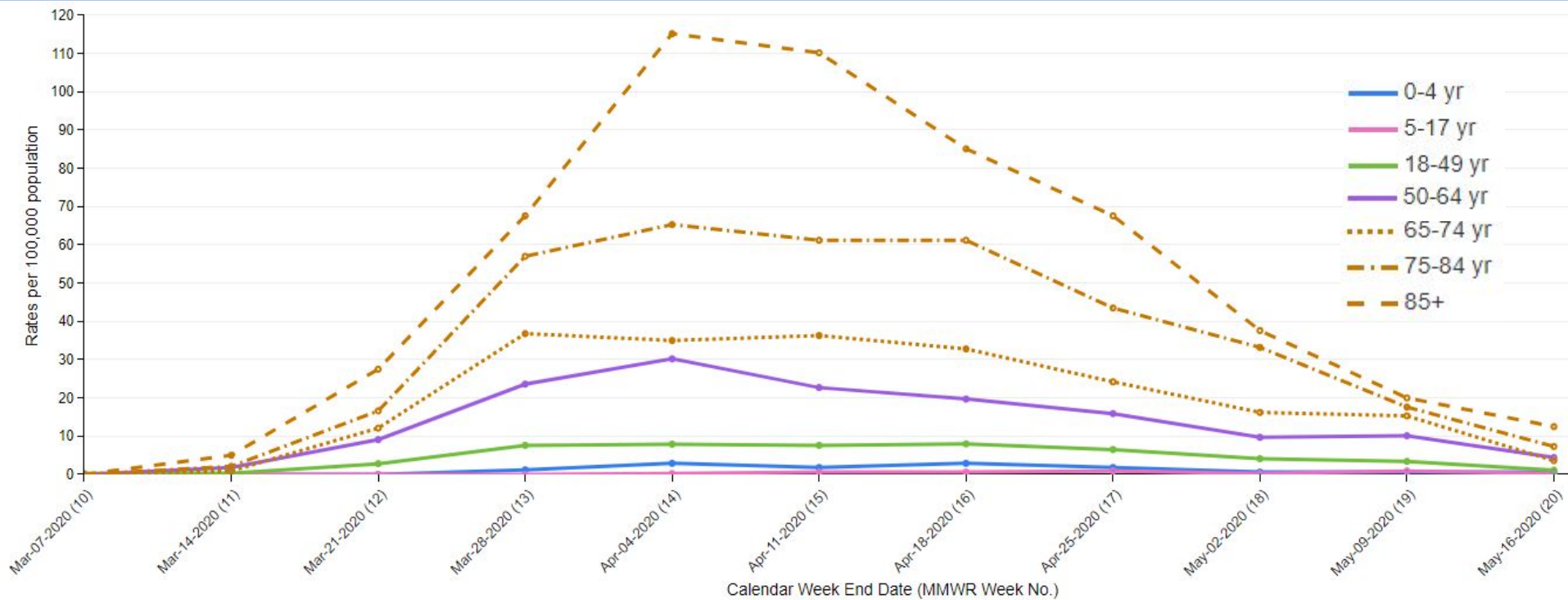
\*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html#hospitalizations>



**Risk of hospitalization is even higher for Coloradan who are 75 years old and older.**

# COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO\*



\*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html#hospitalizations>



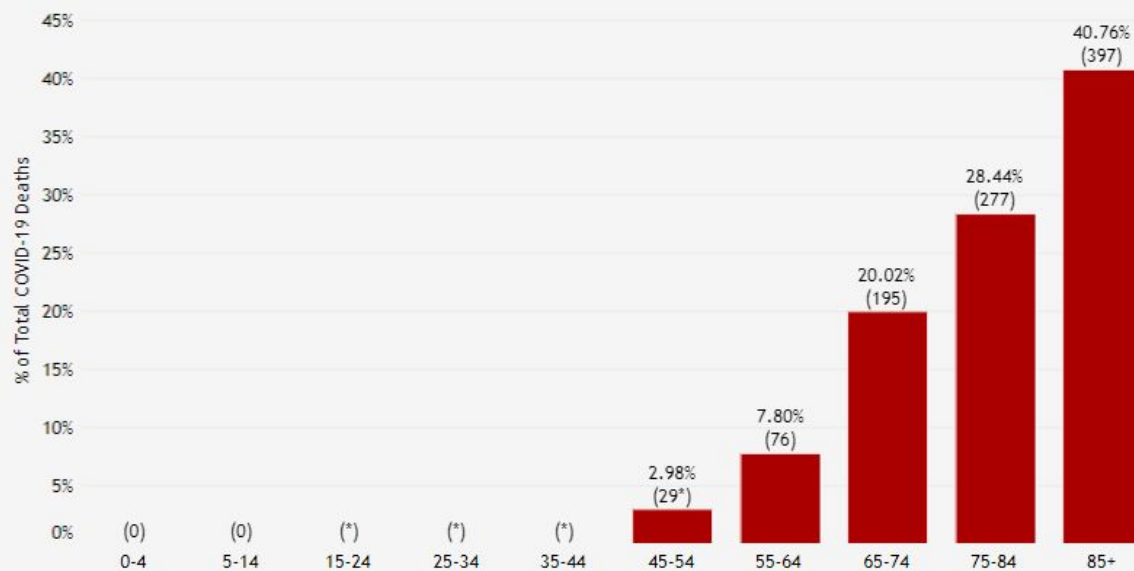
**9 out of 10 COVID-19 deaths in Colorado have occurred in adults 60 years old and older.**



## Colorado Deaths Due to COVID-19 by Age Group

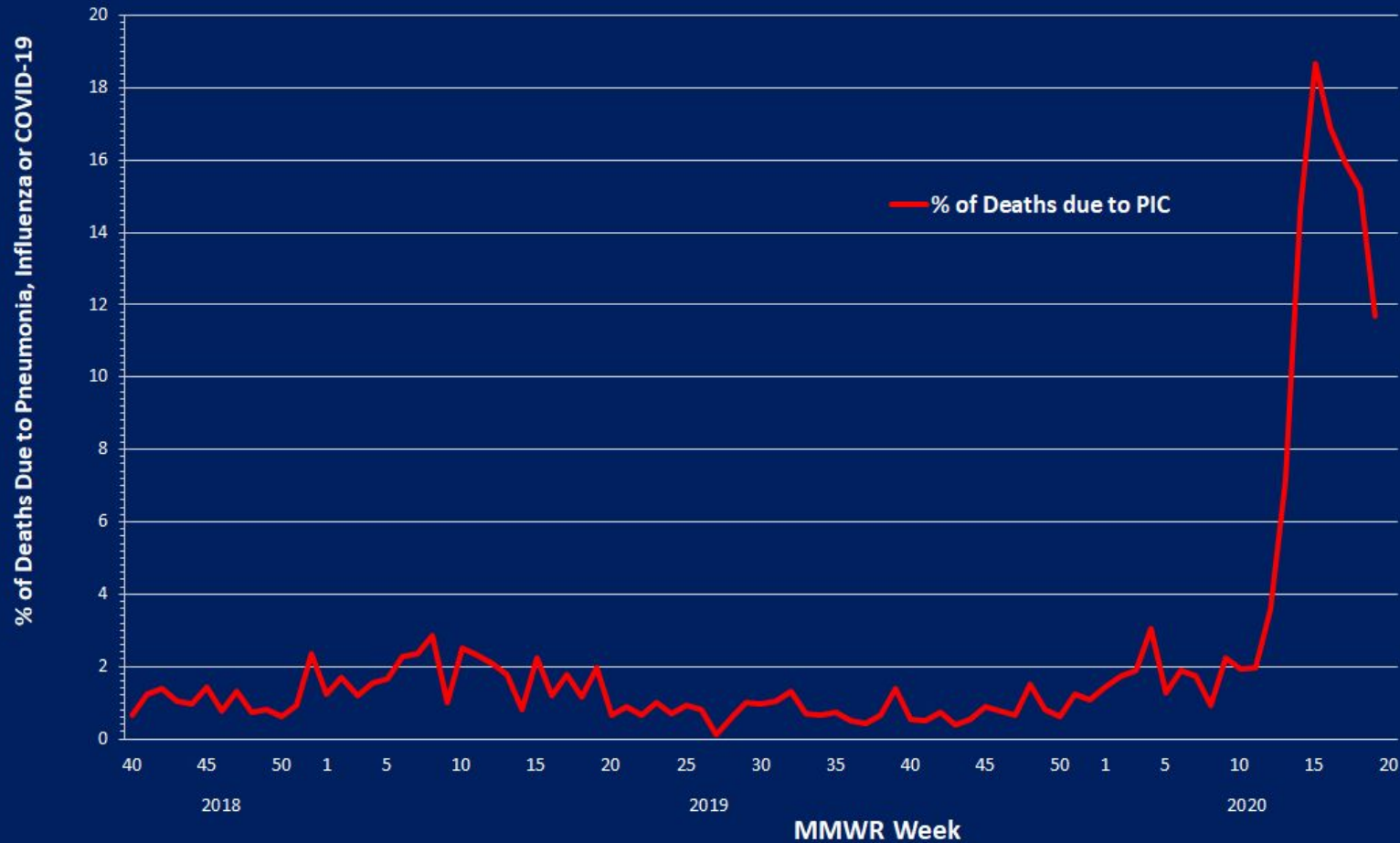
Data up to Week Ending 5/16/2020, Updated by CDC on 5/20/2020

N = 974



\* Includes Suppressed Values

# Colorado Pneumonia, Influenza and COVID-19 Mortality (PIC) Data through the week ending May 9, 2020, as of May 25, 2020



# STEPS OLDER ADULTS CAN TAKE

## 1 - Reduce Risk



- Stay home if possible.
- Wash hands frequently.
- Maintain 6 ft of space between yourself and others.

## 2 - Stress and coping



- You may feel increased stress during the pandemic.
- Fear and anxiety can cause strong emotions.

## 3 - Symptoms



- Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.
- Watch for symptoms.
- Most common symptoms are cough, fever, shortness of breath.

## 4 - Make a plan



- Develop a care plan summarizing your medical conditions, healthcare providers, emergency contacts and end-of-life care directives.

# SUMMARY

- To protect our older Coloradan neighbors, friends, and family, we also need to do our part.
- How you can help older Coloradans and other people who may be vulnerable to COVID-19:
  - If you are a caregiver, take precautions to avoid becoming infected yourself.
  - Facetime, Skype, Zoom, and other virtual tools for visits.
  - Extra calls, letters/cards, greetings from a distance.
  - Help with grocery shopping and other errands.

# SUMMARY

- While older adults are most vulnerable, severe illness is also occurring in younger people
  - More than 100 Coloradans under age 60 have died due to COVID-19.
  - More than 1,000 Coloradan under age 60 have been hospitalized due to COVID-19.
  - An estimated 5.6% of Coloradans age 30-59 who develop COVID-19 will need non-ICU hospitalization and 1.9% will need ICU hospitalization.
  - New impacts of the virus are being discovered, such as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in children (MIS-C).

# Q & A



- **Jill Hunsaker Ryan**, Executive Director
- **Dr. Rachel Herlihy**, State Epidemiologist
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